

Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & SAYWARD, OVER THE POST OFFICE, WEST MARKET PLACE, BANGOR, ME.

VOL. VIII.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1842.

NO. 773.

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Five Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year to be paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due. The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscription.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Plush Field, at the Mechanic's News Room, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

Double the quantity and better quality than any other for the same price! Remember this.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND ALL SICKNESS & DISEASES. DR. LINS

Temperance Life-Bitters, AND CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered! A PURGE purges - this has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually answered, and yet suffers have multiplied and died, and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but because it has been done without the tonic to sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be earned off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, or the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills, so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood, are the standard remedy. These Pills will fortify, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infest the blood and which only increase by purges unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills and daily the Bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the entire yellow glow of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and you will find health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRUITLESS COUNTERFEITS will attempt to buy no remedy of the kind unless they have my name O. C. LINS, M.D. on the wrapper and also the notice as follows.

Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841 by O. C. LINS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Warranted the only genuine. **VENUS COMSTOCK & Co.** New York, are the sole wholesale Agents for the United States and all adjoining countries.

DOCTOR O. C. LINS is for sale in Bangor by G. W. LADD, corner of State Block, and by A. P. GUILD, Exchange street.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

Bo's Red Head & Grey!

PHENONON IN CHEMISTRY.

East India Hair Dye.

Color the Hair and soil not the Skin! This dye is in form of a Powder which in plain water of fact may be applied to the Hair every night, the first night turning the lightest red or yellow to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person who before with the least possible trouble, keep their hair dark shade or a perfect black, with positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the hair, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. It is an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directly complete with the article. There is no coloring statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who invents it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. C. Smith, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philadelphia, and many other works well known and widely circulated by the public.

This dye is sold by COMSTOCK & Co., 71 Wall Street, New York.

For sale in Bangor by G. W. LADD, corner of State Block, and by A. P. GUILD, Exchange street.

PROPOSALS OF THE

MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE

The proprietors of the MAINE FARMER, in accordance with the suggestions of their friends, and with a view to meet the wishes of a large number of their subscribers, have come to the conclusion to make a change in the form and size of the paper, on the first of January next. It will be about double the size that it now is.

They propose to issue a paper, once per week, in three folio size, to be called MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE. One page is to be devoted exclusively to Agriculture, one to Mechanical subjects, frequently illustrated with engravings, one page to the current news of the day, with the proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress when in session, and the remaining pages to be devoted to miscellaneous readings, poetry, &c.

They venture it is not necessary to enlarge upon the peculiar character or future course of the paper, as it is offered to you the Maine Farmer has been deemed to be interesting, and perseveringly continued as heretofore, a steady and unflinching support to the Farmers and Mechanics, zealously urging the efforts of honest industry, and encouraging the efforts of honest industry. Many of our subscribers have long been engaged in these pursuits, and we have the assurance of many excellent Mechanics that they will contribute to the columns of their department.

For the year 1842 \$2.50 will be charged if payable in advance. Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers and act as Agent, shall receive a copy, and we will keep that number good, for his efforts.

Winthrop, Nov. 20, 1841

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of BLANCHARD & MARSTON, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the above firm, are requested to present the same for settlement.

SAMUEL BLANCHARD,

GIDEON MARSTON,

Dec. 15, 1841.

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JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1842.

[Boston Correspondence.]

Money and Hard Times.—Dr. Lardner—Elder Knapp—Washingtonians and Squire Hubbard—Frigate Columbia.

Boston, Jan. 17, 1842.

Money still continues "tight," as the saying is, but, on the whole, I do not know as this fact argues at all against the probability that the year on which we have just entered will prove not a good one for business. Many of our wise ones are quite confident that the "times" will improve in all kinds of business, as the season advances. Let the industry of the country be well regarded or otherwise, it matters not, we shall have croakers; the cry of "hard times" will be heard echoing and re-echoing from the throats of certain people, who, if you take the pains to inquire, you will find that nine in ten, are individuals who never produced, or brought into existence a dollar's worth of property by their own labor and industry, but are constantly and incessantly studying how they may "live without the means." In our country, the honest and frugal seldom come to want the idle and vicious, the long and prodigal, have or will, sooner or later, come to poverty and rags.

Dr. Lardner lectured on Saturday evening, at the Tremont Theatre, to an immense audience. His first course of lectures was attended rather thinly, but a sort of enthusiasm now prevails in his favor, arising, no doubt, out of the opposition he has met with from some of the newspapers of this city. The course these papers have pursued, has evidently helped the doctor along amazingly. Their opposition has helped him to that, which the "puffs" of the papers in his favor could not. Opposition, if it raises up enemies, also begets friends. This fact has been proved in numerous instances. Whatever may have been the Doctor's sins, all acknowledge that he is a man of great talent and attainments.

Elder Knapp still continues his nightly harangues to crowded houses. Many pious people doubt the propriety of these extra revival efforts—they fear that a lukewarmness will follow the present unnatural artificial excitement, which will be anything but auspicious to the cause of true and undefiled religion. Certain it is, that the present commotion will have an end; the mind is always awake, and is learning more and more every day reason will soon assert her prerogative; and whatever does not accord therewith, must be abandoned. Common sense people never can give credence or countenance for any length of time, to that which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I do not wish to be understood as positively asserting that Elder Knapp is doing that which will prove detrimental to piety and christian charity, although I fear he is. He is too denunciatory in his sermons particularly against Universalists. He says "if any one will assure him that he is a bona fide believer in the doctrine of universal salvation, he will guaranty that if he dies in the belief, that he will go down to Hell, the lowest hell, if there be one hell lower than another." His preaching is not only coarse, but it is in the highest degree, and indeed he has said, in justification of this "that if shorn of his peculiar style of preaching, he should be as powerless as was Samson when shorn of his hair." A great many who attend his meetings, go there more from curiosity, than from any expectation that they shall be benefited.

I spoke of the Washingtonians in my last, but allow me to refer to them again, just to introduce an anecdote related by Mr. Hawkins, which is too good to be lost. It is new to me, and may be to your readers. In a small country town, where resided an individual called "Squire Hubbard," a temperance lecturer chanced to stop a few days, and was invited to lecture. Now the "Squire," like most of his contemporaries, being the only legal gentleman in town, was possessed of a considerable share of vanity, and pomposity, and, as he thought he was, quite a lion among the simple farmers and mechanics of the town, but he had one failing, which, although aware of it himself, he imagined his neighbors were ignorant of. But here he was mistaken, for it was known to every man, woman and child, in the village. It was this: the "Squire" was a little too fond of the "critter"; indeed, in so far as this the case, that the "Squire" was frequently so much under the influence thereof, as to lose the use of his legs, to say nothing of the great wisdom it imparted to his decisions. The lecturer was invited to address the people in the church, which he agreed to do. The time was accordingly appointed, and every body was "wondering" if "Squire Hubbard" would attend. There was a tremendous anxiety to find this out, but still no one had the assurance and boldness to approach "Squire Hubbard," and "pop the question." However, it so happened, that on the afternoon before the lecture, the "Squire" was at his favorite place of resort, a neighboring store, when in the course of the conversation, mention was made of the appointed lecture; and some one mustered courage enough, to inquire whether he intended to attend. "Attend," said the "Squire, leaning back in his chair, and raising his spectacles from his nose, "attend a temperance meeting! what do I want to do that for? let the drunkards go!" Well, the meeting was held, and some of the opposers of the cause, got a notorious old "soaker," who was about "three sheets in the wind" to attend, and assigned him a seat in one of the head aisle pews next the pulpit. The lecturer was proceeding in his address, and was now and then interrupted by cries from this individual, of "pop the question!" "Pop the question!" "Pop the question!" At length, the speaker remarked, that he hoped the individual who had interrupted him, was the

only drunkard in town, and indeed he did not know but he was; at any rate, certain he was, there was not another drunkard in the house. At this, up jumps the drunken man, and while sawing and reeling round in the pew, ejaculating: "That's a lie! a lie!" then anxiously looking over the house, inquiringly proceeded: "where's 'Squire Hubbard'?" "He ain't 'Squire Hubbard' in the house?" The effect of this upon the audience, and upon the "Squire, when he heard of it, the reader must imagine, it cannot be described. Are there not many 'Squire Hubbards,' who may profit by the publication of this little anecdote? How many, alas, there are, who drink intoxicating liquors, and who frequently are under its influence, yet imagine no one knows it! Let such bear in mind "Squire Hubbard's" case.

The frigate Columbia, Capt. Parker, belonging to the Home Squadron, is now moored off Long Wharf. She is detained here in consequence of the scarcity of seamen.

PORTFOLIO.

For the Whig & Courier.

Mercantile Association.

Are not the Merchants of this city behind the spirit of the times? In other cities, there are flourishing associations of Merchants, amassing an extensive fund of useful knowledge, by social union. Connected with their Mercantile Associations are valuable libraries, which have grown large from small beginnings; to which members have access, both for reading and reference. The best lecturers are also employed. Members themselves, often lecture. Frequent meetings are held for discussion, at which there is a free interchange of feelings and views; each one contributing the result of his knowledge or experience, for the edification and instruction of the whole. These discussions not only tend to bring men of business together, and thus enjoin their friendly feelings; but they are good schools, at which to learn skill in debate. The great leading questions of the day—moral, political and commercial, are here thoroughly canvassed. Discussion stimulates to investigation, and investigation brings knowledge. The library is sometimes supplied with the best newspapers and periodicals of the day; affording to the members a profitable place of resort, to spend their leisure hours.

An association might, and ought to be formed in this city, based upon similar principles. Our merchants are numerous, and public spirited enough to go ahead, with a matter of this kind, if they would only start. The pecuniary expense is almost nothing, when divided among them all, and the advantages to be derived from it, is not easily estimated. An arrangement could, perhaps, be made, to unite the "Social Library," already existing in this city, and numbering about 1000 volumes, with a good association of this kind. There is no question but that it could be well sustained. The Mechanics have set a worthy example in their Association; and have proved that a good one can be sustained with profit. Shall we have one? S.

Intelligence from Washington this morning looks rather seriously to the necessity of a war with England. Our relations with that country have not improved, and various cabinet meetings have, recently been held, as is supposed, upon the subject. "If we don't go into a war let us go as one man, with united patriotic purpose, to defend our homes and our country."

"Melissa" is informed that she has omitted a line in one of her stanzas, which, if supplied, and certain other amendments made, may entitle them to publication.

For the Whig & Courier.

Answer to the Query.

The cubical block should be lined diagonally, and each side of the tetraedron will measure 16.97 inches nearly.

Question. I wish to enclose a square surface with sixpenny pieces, 1/2 inch in diameter, in such a manner that the number of acres enclosed shall be equal to the pieces of money used. How large a surface must I enclose? F. L. W.

Fair Trade or None.

The following memorial has been drawn up by the friends of American Industry, composing the "Home League" of New York city, for general circulation and signature. Every one of like faith and feeling into whose hands it may come, is requested to place it at the head of a sheet of paper, ask his neighbors and friends to sign it, and mail it to the Representative of his District at Washington. American laborers: is it not true that you are pained to the preservation of your vital interests from depression and ruin.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The undersigned, citizens of [New York] respectfully petition your honorable bodies to make, during your present Session, such a revision and arrangement of the Tariff of Duties on Imports into the United States, and to enact such laws in relation to Commercial Intercourse with other nations, as, while they will give an ample amount of Revenue for the purposes of the National Treasury, will secure to American labor the Home Market for all articles of prime necessity, and establish Commercial Reciprocity as the basis of National Exchange. Our reasons for making this request, which we beg leave concisely to state to your honorable bodies, are

1st. That plain, practical common sense indicates to us, with a force which no rhetorical sophistry can turn aside, that every nation, so far as practicable, should depend upon itself alone for essential elements of individual and national subsistence and strength.

2d. That this dependence upon ourselves has been the policy of the Nation from its origin, and that the attainment of that object was the leading motive in the adoption of the Constitution. The Protection to that form of American Labor and Capital, the Counting Navigation, given at the outset of the present form of our Government, and ever continued to this hour,

clearly establishes, in our opinion, the principle of its constitutionality, leaving at present only the question of expediency.

3d. That those articles of necessity denominated Manufactures, such as Iron without which Man is a savage. Cloth, Leather, Paper, &c. are as essential to the existence of Society as Bread—its, therefore, as absurd, in the opinion of your memorialists, to depend upon foreign nations for the one as the other.

4th. Labor is the essential interest of the whole nation; it is the origin and sustenance of national greatness and wealth, and the only commodity which millions have to dispose of in exchange for the necessities and comforts of life. To exist; it must have objects upon which it can be expended; to be productive those objects must be various and abundant; and to be profitable, those objects must be the best. If we consume the produce of the labor of other nations, or if we permit those nations to monopolize those pursuits which are the most profitable, our own labor will be either wasted or injudiciously employed.

5th. By the consent of mankind, in all ages and in all countries, the Mechanical is a more profitable pursuit than the Agricultural, both for the wages of Labor—and the interest of Capital; in every exchange, therefore, of the products of the latter for the former, the advantage is clearly with the mechanical Nation, and in a degree approximating to the product of two days of Agricultural Labor in exchange for one of Mechanical; it is, therefore, manifestly unwise, as your Memorialists think, by any legislation of your own, to perpetuate such disadvantageous exchanges, especially when it is known that the interests of Agriculture are promoted by the establishment of Mechanical employments, which create a market for Agricultural products.

6th. The entire want of Reciprocity in the policy of the Nations of Europe, the selfishness, which seems an element of humanity necessary perhaps, to stimulate the species to progress in Civilization, and which leads them to force upon us their surplus manufactures, while they refuse to receive in exchange our less profitable raw material, compels us to act on the defensive; nor can we discover any difference in principle between the promotion of our interest, and the preservation of our honor, by antagonistic action; the necessity of the latter is obvious to all, and the policy of the former appears equally clear.

7th. Without the preservation and encouragement of the great Mechanical and Manufacturing interests, by securing to them the Home Market, free from all disturbance from abroad, no sound system of Finance can exist. By this process of unprofitable exchanges, which, for the ten years, we have by unwise legislation encouraged, Europe has already obtained from us not only the gold and silver, our Commerce could accumulate, but Two Hundred Millions of Public and Corporate Credit, has passed into the hands of Foreign Capitalists in exchange for what we should have manufactured for ourselves, thereby creating a drain upon our Industry far more burdensome than a tax of ten millions annually. The States are thus tempted to commit a pecuniary fraud; our Currency is without a basis; our credit at home, as well as abroad, is rapidly perishing; Labor, divorced from Capital, is without objects upon which to exert itself, and Capital dissociated from Labor is unproductive. Our great Home Interests, the amount of which exceeds Two Thousand Millions annually, are thrown into disorder; our individual energies defeated; and our estates wasted, that a Foreign Commerce of One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions may proceed upon a system of transcendentalism, which has no adaptation to humanity.

We respectfully protest against the continuance of this ruinous system of National Policy, and, abandoning all minor divisions, will unite upon the broad basis of "Protection to American Industry," confidently expecting that, like the First Congress of the United States of America, whose first act was the "Protection of Manufactures," the Twenty-seventh will sustain our views, and relieve the country from its present embarrassments.



Terrible Riot in Cincinnati—Banks broken open and rifled in open day—Law prostrate—The Rioters in possession of heavy Funds.

An Extra from the New York Tribune gives the following account of a riot at Cincinnati, on the 11th inst. The account was furnished by a Correspondent of that paper, who was upon the spot.

Yesterday, after Banking hours, it was rumored that the Miami Exporting Co. Bank and the Bank of Cincinnati, both old broken concerns, had stopped payment. This morning, at about 9 o'clock, a crowd in consequence assembled before the door of the latter Bank, and a notice was soon hung out upon the door, that they had suspended for twenty days. When the doors were opened to hang out this notice, a rush was made for the inside, and all its contents, consisting of desks, counters and the vault were broken and thrown into the street. Money to the amount of \$24,000 was taken from the vault.

The mob then went to the Miami Bank, which they broke open and destroyed its contents. The Exchange Bank, adjoining the Miami, of which John Bates, the well-known West Union financier, was an officer, was next assailed. A run was made upon him, and he continued to redeem all his issues, until the mob broke in and destroyed every thing. Thence they crossed over to Longene's office, who was godfather to the Savings Bank at Louisville.

This was likewise destroyed, and the crowd gathered at the corner of Third and Main streets. A strong disposition on the part of the mob was manifested to destroy the Traders and Mechanics Bank; but they continued to redeem their notes, which were nothing more than certificates of deposit with promises to pay in current Bank notes, and thus escaped. How this most disgraceful riot will end, time only can show. A few of the military have been called out, but have effected little. They marched through the crowd with fixed bayonets, but they were soon attacked and compelled to retreat.

As they retired they were ordered to fire upon the mob, which they did. Their guns were loaded with blank cartridges, however, and only two or three were slightly injured. Cincinnati is disgraced for ever in the eyes of those who love order and respect the laws. There is among our people no sympathy, to be sure, for those persons who are concerned in re-suspending these rotten concerns, but every one is indignant at the method of evincing resentment.

The authorities seem to be lamentably inactive. Many people think they could have effected nothing if they had tried; but others allege that, had they been properly armed, they could

easily have prevented the disgrace. The scene of the operations of the mob is not twice a stone's throw from the Mayor's office. The indignation of the citizens was greatly aroused some two or three weeks since by the explosion of the Lebanon Bank, some thirty miles from this city. This probably was one cause of the outbreak; yet those who have taken the most active part in it are those who have nothing to lose. At present the arm of the law is palsied, and the honor of the Queen City is tarnished for years.

Fire o'clock. The crowd is still great, but the mob have ceased their active operations. Several of them have been arrested, and are now in jail. About \$24,000 were found upon their persons. There will be a strong guard out to-night to protect the Banks that are in good repute. Threats were thrown out against the Life Insurance and Trust Company; but they continue to pay specie for their notes, and will probably escape.

Six o'clock. All is quiet, and if it continue thus all will be well. A strong guard has been ordered out to prevent farther depredations.

Tuesday, Jan. 12—All is quiet this morning.

[Augusta Correspondence.]

State House, Augusta, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1842.

In consequence of the funeral of the Hon. Wm. Delesdernier being appointed for to-day, the Legislature have done very little business. After the reading of the Journal in the Senate, Mr. Bridgman introduced the following resolves:

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. Wm. Delesdernier, the State has lost one of its most faithful, energetic officers, this board, one of its brightest ornaments, a society, a most valuable member, and a wife, a companion, whose bland manners, whose kind attention, and whose social qualities, never failed to shed a halo of happiness around the family hearthstone.

Resolved, That as a token of regard for his memory, these resolves be entered upon the Journal of the Senate, and as an expression of sympathy with his bereaved family, a copy signed by the President and Secretary, be sent to his affectionate widow.

The Committee on incorporation of towns to whom was referred the petition of Philemon Harlow, et als, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the committee on division of towns; they also reported a bill on the petition of Jonathan Pierce, et als, which was read and laid on the table. The Joint Select Committee on the subject of the tenure of military offices, reported a bill which was read and referred to the committee on the militia, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, an order was introduced by Mr. Abbott of Belfast, to raise a Joint Select Committee, of one, from each county, on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, to inquire into the right and expediency of re-appportioning the Senate, or any part thereof, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House joined to the committee of the Senate, on the petition of Saml Adams, et als, relative to the license law, Messrs. Tuck, Hinkley, Reynolds, Ellis, Morrison, Smart, and McDougal: The Judiciary Committee made a report of the returns of votes upon the several amendments to the Constitution submitted to the people, from which it appears, that the people have voted against the electing of a Governor, and certain other officers for two years, and biennial elections, and in favor of fixing the number of Representatives at 151, which report was accepted, and a resolve accompanying the same, declaring the Constitution to be so amended, was passed unanimously. The Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all public laws of this State, in force at the time of revising the same, and not incorporated into the revised statutes. Also to inquire into the expediency of repealing that part of the revised statutes, which gives a bounty on cocoons and reeled silk. An order was introduced by Mr. Cogswell, directing the Committee on the Treasurer's Report to settle and adjust the accounts of Daniel Williams, late Treasurer of State. The Committee on elections to whom was referred the certificates of election of Noah Prince, John J. Perry and James Gibson, made a report, which excludes these gentlemen from holding their seats.

Mr. Washburn of Orono, announced that the majority of said Committee, would make a report to-morrow, and although coming to the same conclusions, they had taken a different way to come at them. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

The following petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred. Petition of Benj. Leavitt, et als, of heirs of Eliza Davis of J. R. Chadbourne of John Dudley, et als of Trustees of Saving Institution in Portland of Selectmen of Addison of Officers and Soldiers of the R. Company of Artillery of Samuel Cutler, et als of Daniel Brown of Rufus Goldman of James Ivory, et als of Herman Cushman. Remonstrance of Timothy Hodsdon, et als, and the House adjourned.

Yours, P.

Whig Victory!! The Whig candidate Jesse Stevens, was elected Representative from the Sebec District, at the seventh trial, on Monday last.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

The House of Representatives have been today, during a session of five hours and a half, involved in wild and tumultuous disorder and confusion to which its accustomed scenes of excitation bear no comparison, and which probably has no parallel, except that of the New Jersey case on the subject of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, a bill for this purpose having been reported, and once read, notwithstanding the most strenuous opposition it met at every step from the friends of the Law.

The question before the House this morning was on the instructions yesterday moved by Mr. Briggs to the Committee on the Judiciary, to report an amendment to the Bankrupt Law to include money corporations. The main question was Yeas 111, Nays 88—and then failed. Yeas 98, Nays 100.

Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, then presented a pe-

tion for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, moved its reference to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report to-day a bill for the repeal of the law, in extension of the order of the House of the Session; and on this moved the previous question.

Here commenced a desperate struggle on part of the repealers to force the repeal on this day, and they succeeded so far as to get reported, and once read and then adj.

Boneset Candy. We had our sweet tooth indulged yesterday with a taste of some Wm. Brown's Superior Candy. It is medicated with a number of ingredients, all useful in cases of colds, coughs, croup, and all pulmonary complaints, sore throats, and clearing the voice. Some of our Representatives who are in the habit of making long speeches will do well to provide themselves with a supply of it. Mr. Brown has the best assortment of confectionery and Eliot streets. Boston Herald.

For sale by G. W. LADD.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

At Portland, Jan. 18, Schrs Napoleon, Steamer, 1,100, Boston, Eastport; Empire, Bunker, 1,100, Mon. Hodge, Belfast.
At Boston, Jan. 17, brig Atlantic of Lubec, 600, Mon. Hodge, Belfast.
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FOR SALE.

At FOLSON'S DRUG STORE, No. 21 Market Row, A VARIETY of Cornstock & Co's Val Medicines, viz. Balm of Columbia, No. 1 and 2; East India Hair Dye; Indian Elixir; Liniment; Dalley's Ointment; Hays' Ointment; Linn's Pills; Linn's Plaster; Linn's Remedy; Aroniac Oil. For a description of the above, please call at Store. Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oil, &c. &c. &c. Bangor, Jan. 20.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY of Napoleon, from the French Revolution, to 20 Original Portraits. Fenelon's Lives of Ancient Philosophers. Liby. No. 140. Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, by Count Segur. (Fam. Liby. vols. 141, 142.) Lore, Madness, and Imprisonment of Tasso. Parted Family, and other Poems, by Mrs. J. author of the "Southern Harp." Hood's Comic Annual for 1842. Biographical Sketch of Jane Sloman, the celebrated Pianist (recently at Boston.) Poems and Memoir of J. G. C. Brainard. Cousin Lucy's Stories, Studies, Plays, Comedies, 4 vols. (Sold separately.) Mrs. Hoffman's Farewell Tales. With books, just received and for sale by Jan 20. E. F. DUREN, Next door to the Post Office.

Steamer MOOSE HEAD at Auction On WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of February, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at GREENVILLE, on the Head Lake, in the State of Maine.

Will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve. Steamer MOOSE HEAD, with her Steam Engine, Boilers and Machinery, and all her apparel and appurtenances. Also, at the same time and place, a Yawl Boat. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to BENJ. TYLER, at Greenville, or to HINK & DERRY, Front street, Boston. If the publishers of the Whig at Bangor, verifiers at Portland, and the Age at Augusta, requested to insert the above advertisement for a week till the day of sale, and send their bill to this office. Tuckers Jan.

NEW STORE. JEWELRY, &c.

A NEW and rich Stock, consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Swiss Spectacles, Trimmings, Pencils, Pen Knives, Razors, Scissors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. &c. E. W. DENNISON & CO. Jan 18. No. 3 Kenduskeag Brook.

VOL. 23 PICKERING'S REPO. Just received, and for sale by Jan 19. SMITH & FENN.

BOSTON ALMANAC. A NOTHER supply of this pretty little almanac just received by Jan 19. SMITH & FENN.

BOOTS, BOOTS. A FEW more CASES of those extra boots, Calfskin BOOTS, just received at Jan 19. PRICE & GODFREY'S, No. 2 West Market Street.

FRENCH SHOES. PRICE & GODFREY have just received a lot of real French Shoes, which they will sell at the very low price of One Dollar per pair. Also a lot of French KID SLIPPERS, TIES, LEATHER PUMPS, and WAIST SHOES, &c. &c. Jan 19.

PURE SPERM OIL. 10 CASES more of that splendid Pure Sperm Oil, just received. Bleached Winter Whale Oil and Sperm Oil for sale at A. P. GUILD'S, Jan 18. Exchange.

PURE NEATS-FOOT OIL. 5 BARRELS Neats-Foot Oil, just received. For sale by A. P. GUILD, Jan 18. Exchange.

WRITING. MR. SHED WOULD respectfully give notice that he has reopened his WRITING ACADEMY at No. 9 Central Street. SELECT CLASSES will be attended to as before. Hours of attendance accommodated to the convenience of pupils. Terms moderate, and satisfactory improvement guaranteed. Family Registers, Mourning Pieces, and Calling Cards, executed to order. Jan 18. Bangor, Jan. 18, 1842.

CHOCOLATE SHELS. THE very best Chocolate Shells, for sale by W. LADD. Jan 18.

SPERM CANDLES. A FEW Boxes of Prime Sperm CANDLE, for sale by G. W. LADD. Jan 18.

FUR GOODS. ADIES selecting MUFFS or FUR TRIMMINGS, will find an excellent assortment which will be sold cheap. Fine Outer CAPS, at cost, at HEMENWAY, No. 1, Main street, Jan 18.

LEECHES—LEECHES. THE best German Leeches constantly on hand by G. W. LADD. Jan 18.

NINE sewed Calf BOOTS, received at Jan 18. FLEGG.

DOUBLE sole sewed Calf BOOTS, received at Jan 18. FLEGG.

Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, then presented a pe-

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

By Pillsbury & Sanford,
Office 45, West Market Place.

PIMPS, Worsted and Silk FRINGES, CORDS
 and TASSELS, for Cloak Trimmings.
 PRINTS, SHEETINGS, plaid and plain LIND-
 SEPS, FLANNELS, and a variety of other Fall
 and Winter GOODS, received at No. 46 Main
 Street
 Oct. 25.

A. H. MERRILL,

\$3.00 for a stout Calf Boot, a prime article.
 at FLAGG'S.

jan 6

LETTER PAPER. A good ~~new~~ ^{any} ~~new~~ ^{new}
 sold by F. D. ~~new~~ ^{new} next the Post Office

BEAUTIFUL article of Kid Dancing Pump, may be found at RICE & GORDREYS, No. 29 West Market Square. dec 29

Misses' Shoes!

A GOOD assortment of black and fawn new-round Slippers and Ties, precisely the article for a dancing or dress Shoe.

RICE & GORDREYS,
29, West Market Square.

ALSO
An extensive and desirable assortment of Mer-
canton, Tailor's Trimmings, comprising many new
kinds of cords and bindings not found in this place,
together with many other Goods not mentioned
of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at
very low and bargain prices, at the Cloth and Drap-
ery Store, Nos 14 and 16, Main Street, Bar-

Broad and Beaver Cloths
Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings and Trimmings of all kinds, which he will sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The latest fashions recently received from Philadelphia and the **Tailor and Business** executed in all its variety, with neatness and promptness, which he hopes will ensure him a share of the patronage of his friends and the public.

GARMENTS made and trimmed at reasonable prices. d. & w. t. Dec 29, 1841

THERMOMETERS,
GRADUATED to 40 below zero 2 sizes. 1
sold by A. P. GUILD, Druggist. dec

THE MAINE JUSTICE.
A NEW edition of this valuable work, adapted to the Revised Statutes of the State, is now received and for sale by SMITH & BENNO.

DRY GOODS,
Just received and now opening at
The One Price Store,
46 MAIN STREET.
Nov. 5. 1877. **A. W. H. BRILL.**
D. S. MASON & CAGE,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND BROAD STREETS.
J. H. STORR.

